FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALFONSIN: NATION 'DEFENDS' NONALIGNED MEETING

PY042251 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0012 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Sep (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin said today that during his stay in Zimbabwe, Argentina established its position and showed its concern on topics of particular interest, such as the Malvinas and Antarctic issues. Argentina also strongly defended the founding principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

This is what the president said tonight, shortly after his return to Ezeiza Airport from the Eighth summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement. He added: The trip was tiring but everything went very well.

I think we have made our position known, he continued, we concerned ourselves with topics that particularly interest Argentina, obviously the Malvinas and Antarctic issues. We have established our position and once again expressed ourselves strongly in defense of the founding principles of nonalignment.

Asked if he believed Argentine efforts to help the Nonaligned Movement would succeed, Alfonsin answered: It is the Argentine position that is a movement of nonaligned countries, so if we accept its original basic institutions, we have to believe this.

About his meetings with heads of state of other countries during his stay in Harare, Alfonsin said: We discussed the general topics of the meeting, everything was important.

The ceremony of resuming the presidential powers that Alfonsin had delegated to Vice-President Victor Martinez before leaving on 31 August, took place at 2030 GMT in the VIP room at the airport.

Dispute With Peru

PY041921 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1517 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 4 Sep (EFE) -- Peru and Argentine last night confronted each other in a committee, headed by Peru, which wrote the draft economic resolution of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit. Sources close to the Argentine delegation have expressed their "profound displeasure" over the economic committee's approval of an amendment proposed by the PLO.

The approved amendment opposes "any effort to give the occupying power, Israel, the status of member of any regional economic commission under the United Nations.

According to sources close to the Argentine Delegation, the amendment was approved by "mechanisms used by the presidency" of the committee which is headed by Peru. The same sources indicated that the amendment "contradicts the UN Charter."

The Peruvian president of the committee, Oswaldo Rivero, however, said that the amendment was submitted when the main Argentina delegate left the room and that the other member said nothing when the president asked if there was any opposition.

Rivero said he was very pleased with the work of the economic committee which this morning finished the final text of the resolution. Rivero also indicated that the committee was quick in discussing the issue thanks "to a work method that did work," in that it did not allow "diplomacy of paragraphs, only diplomacy of concept."

TV CHANNEL REPORTS ARREST OF CREW IN CHILE

PY050159 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0120 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Sep (EFE) -- The Argentina TV network ATC [Argentina Televisora Color] of Buenos Aires, tonight reported that "its news team was arrested in Santiago while covering the development of the Drive for Democracy."

During its newscast, "Hora 21" -- the TV network -- reported that "journalist Gjillermo Canepa, cameraman Mario Fazio, and assistant Jose Perez were first attacked this afternoon by repressive forces which are deployed along Santiago streets, and then arrested."

According to the report: "After an incident in downtown Santiago, the members of the ATC team went to the Pudahuel Airport in order to send to Buenos Aires the video recordings of today's incidents so they could be broadcast during this evening's newscast."

The newscast "Hora 21" indicated: "None of the airlines wanted to take the responsibility of taking the news material out of Santiago. But finally, our colleagues managed to get in touch with Eastern airlines, whose personnel accepted the video recordings."

The newscast announcer said: "Just as the members of our team were talking with an Eastern pilot, they were arrested by police plainclothesmen who also seized their videotapes, cameras, and lighting system." Tne announcer added: "Cameraman Mario Fazio managed to outwit the severe police surveillance and get in touch with us by phone to report what happened at the airport."

The program "Hora 21" held "the Chilean Government responsible for the physical well-being of Fazio, Canepa, and Perez," and asked the Chilean ambassador in Buenos Aires "to be kind enough to negotiate the immediate release of the Argentine journalists in the Chilean capital."

Anchorman Denies 'Arrest'

PY050254 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0224 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Sep (TELAM) -- Anchorman Carlos Campolongo, of the newscast Hora 21 -- broadcast by ATC [Argentina Televisora Color] -- has explained the reports from Chile on the alleged arrest of three ATC journalists were confusing. He said that first we were told they were under arrest and then that they had just been detained.

Speaking by telephone with TELAM, Campolongo said that at the Pudahuel Airport, when the three journalists -- Guillermo Canepa, Mario Fazio and Jose Perez -- were trying to arrange for someone to carry the material they had filmed to Argentina, they were approached by police. Campolongo said the Chilean policemen confiscated four 20-minute video cassettes and only journalist Guillermo Canepa was detained. He added that the cameraman Mario Fazio managed to avoid police surveillance and went to the Argentin Embassy while the third journalist, Jose Perez, also escaped.

Campolongo explained that after Fazio got in touch with the embassy, the problem was resolved and embassy officials accompanied Fazio to the hotel where he met with his two colleagues and they called up ATC to explain the situation. Campolongo reiterated that the initial confusing information indicated that the three journalists had been arrested. Later it was clarified that only Canepa had been momentarily detained. Campolongo went on to say that the alleged arrest of the journalists had been reported to the Argentine Foreign Ministry but since the incident was clarified the Ministry did not take any action.

During the first part of Hora 21 tonight, Campolongo reported the arrest. But in his telephone conversation with Canepa later, Canepa said he had just been detained. During the later conversation Canepa said he and his colleagues were safe and sound and the video cassettes had been confiscated by the Chilean Armed Forces, which promised to return them tomorrow at 0900 local time.

GENERAL RIOS ERENU DENIES UNEASINESS IN ARMY

PY041519 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1810 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Rosario, 3 Sep (NA) -- Army Chief of Staff General Hector Rios Erenu today reaffirmed there is no uneasiness in the Army, but that there "is concern" over the nation's troubles. He stated that he does not share General Gorleri's reasons for requesting retirement.

Rios Erenu made these statements after swearing in General Ernesto Alais as commander of the II Army Corps.

Before traveling to Rosario, General Rios Erenu had said in Buenos Aires that General Gorleri's statements, "reflected his conscience and beliefs, which I do not share. But nontheless, I appreciate his loyalty and the sincerity of his judgment." Gorleri retired after expressing his disagreement with the handling of the trials of military personnel involved in human rights violations committed during the antisubversive struggle. "General Gorleri's statements reflect his feelings and honesty. His judgment will benefit the Army and the country," Rios Erenu stated.

When asked if there was restlessness among Army personnel, General Rios Erenu said: "We are experiencing the same problems as the rest of the country. We are suffering from the same general circumstances prevailing in the country. As well as with the aggravating circumstances of the antisubversive struggle and the Malvinas war being placed on our shoulders." "Anyway, all of this does not mean that there is restlessness. It means that there is concern. But, we are alert and we will help find the solution that the country really needs," he added.

Rios Erenu described the meeting he held the night before with Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena as, "a routine meeting we usually hold every Tuesday and during which we specifically discuss subjects related to the situation of the Armed Forces."

Rios Erenu ruled out "any retirements or any reliefs," adding that General Gorleri's case "has nothing to do with the rest of the Army, in which everything is normal."

Commenting on the recent salary increase granted to military personnel, he said: "It was a salary adjustment we have been claiming for a long time."

Rios Erenu reiterated in Rosario that the word uneasiness does not exist in the Army, and stressed: "we are living through a phase of change in which the country is trying to overcome the negative consequences of the past: the political instability and the economic decadence."

He added: "As participants of the last military process, we have the responsibility of making the greatest contribution and sacrifice to reach our much desired objective of consolidating the institutional system and to overcome all the troubles inherited from the past which in some way or another hinder our national reconciliation and future." He pointed out: "Once the past is forgotten, we cannot be impeded from moving faster through the transition period."

General Alais was sworn in as commander of the II Army Corps in a strictly military ceremony that was held at 1100 in the parade ground of the 121st Communications Batallion in the presence of Santa Fe Governor Jose Maria Vernet. The usual formalities of the handing in of the commander's distinctive banner, reviewing the troops, and a final parade were performed during the ceremony.

General Rios Erenu demanded the troops obey the new II Army Corps commander and ended his speech with the words "subordination and courage," to which the soldiers replied, "to defend the country."

After the ceremony, the military authorities and the civilian and political representatives who attended met in the officers' dining hall for a snack.

BEDREGAL: TALKS WITH MINERS 'VERY POSITIVE'

PY050214 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal has stated that the talks being held with the Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers [FSTMB] are very positive. In this regard, Bedregal expressed hope that the problems of the Bolivian mineworkers will be overcome in a few hours.

Asked about the 1,000 mineworkers who are holding a hunger strike in the various state-owned mining districts, the foreign minister said he hopes the talks will help end this measure.

Bedregal reasserted that the government is willing to make the appropriate reviews of the supreme decree establishing the reactivation of Comibol [Mining Corporation of Bolivia].

In conclusion, he stated that the government seeks to save Comibol, not liquidate it, but that the people must understand that the international tin crisis is contributing to the collapse of Comibol and of Bolivian mining.

Lechin Scores Paz, Vows Return

PY042351 Paris AFP in Spanish 2156 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Paris, 2 Sep (AFP) -- During an interview with AFP in Paris, Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] leader Juan Lechin Oquendo today said: I can give assurances that despite the difficult situation in Bolivia, the people will again win with the leadership of the glorious Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers [FSTMB] and the COB.

Lechin learned of the state of seige in Lima before beginning a European tour, along with COB International Relations Secretary Victor Lopez, at the invitation of the ILO. Lechin, who has already visited Brussels, is now in Paris where he has met with French trade union and political leaders. He will go to the FRG and then to Geneva, where he will hold special meetings with ILO and human rights commission officials. He will also go to Rome, Madrid, Canada, Mexico, and Venezuela.

Lechin harshly criticized the attitude of the Bolivian Government, its refusal to hold talks with representatives of the workers, and the authoritarian character of President Victor Paz Estenssoro, whom he called an irreconcilable enemy of the workers. He added that the crisis will weaken the country, increase its dependency on U.S. imperialism, and worsen the people's famine, which has reached unbearable levels.

The government currently does not have the people's support. The government is being supported by the Congress, which does not supervise its actions; the judicial branch, which follows the dictates of the interior minister; and the repressive forces, Lechin said.

Concerning the tax law, he said: A few weeks ago we held a popular consultation. Despite the fact that we lacked resources, that it was a work day, and that the government tried to sabotage us, 1.4 million people voted. But in the election between Paz Estenssoro and former President Hugo Banzer only 900,000 people voted.

He stressed that Decree No 21060 -- which was enforced by the government thanks to its pact with dictator Banzer -- is completely unconstitutional and violates social laws.

From an economic viewpoint, Lechin said, the crisis dramatically affects all sectors. In the factory sector, dozens of factories have been closed and employment fell from 47,000 workers to 17,000, and it could diminish even further. Wages have been frozen at subhuman levels, and prices are not regulated. He added that the agricultural and livestock sector has also been seriously affected. Unemployment rates have reached levels that were not reached in the 1929 crisis. I dare to predict that the people will not pay the taxes levied by the government because the people will have to choose between paying taxes and giving a glass of milk to their children.

Lechin said: Paz Estenssoro's government has refused to hold talks with us, to listen to our emergency plan to reactivate the economy, a plan that was drawn up by the best experts of the COB and is completely viable. Paz is now calling for morality. However, he does not respect the Constitution and does not demand the same morality from his own ministers. Lechin was referring to the illegal exploitation of gold and silver mines 20 years ago by Planning Minister Gonzalo Sanchez de Losada, and to the $300 million owed to the state by the two transnational companies, which are exploiting the gas and petroleum in Bolivia.

Regarding the struggle against drug trafficking, Lechin said that the people responsible for this are well-known but are not being sought or jailed by the authorities. He demanded the departure of the U.S. troops who arrived in Bolivia to combat drug trafficking because their presence is an attack on the national sovereignty and humiliation of the people and the Bolivian Armed Forces. According to Lechin, the Bolivian Armed Forces by themselves are able to effectively combat drug trafficking.

In conclusion, Lechin stated he will return to Bolivia, perhaps clandestinely. It will not be the first time I have done so, he added. If the state of seige continues I will do my utmost to return to the country with Lopez to participate in the struggle of the workers and the Bolivian people to defend their rights, Lechin stated.

Hunger Strike; More Banishments

PY050424 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] More than 700 mineworkers are holding a hunger strike. If repression continues, the talks may fail, FSTMB [Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers] leader Simon Reyes said yesterday. He reported the arrest of six delegates who left the mining districts to attend meetings with the government. In the meantime, the human rights commission has reported that over the past few hours six trade union, university, and peasant leaders were banished.

At the present time, there are 64 people banished to inhospitable areas in northeastern Bolivia: 36 in San Joaquin and 28 in Puerto Rico.

Amid the insecurity prevailing among rank-and-file workers and the political parties and trade unions, the Bolivian Catholic Church continues its efforts to pacify the country, asking the government to provide a prompt solution to the problems of the mineworkers because of the shortage of staples, unpaid wages, massive dismissals, etc.

Defense Minister Luis Fernando Valle has accused the Catholic Church of being involved in a subversive plot by the extreme left to overthrow the government of Victor Paz Estenssoro. A similar charge was leveled by the government in Congress against Nicaraguan and Cuban clergymen, who reportedly clandestinely entered Bolivia. The Bolivian Episcopal Conference has sent a letter to the defense minister, asking him to supply evidence that Catholic priests are involved in subversive activities.

Msgr Luis Saenz stated today that we do not accept the comment that the church is subversive. We cannot be involved in political actions, much less in subversive actions because the pastoral agents only supplied humanitarian assistance to our brothers, the mineworkers, to the men who were hungry.

MIR FACTION CHANGES TO 'FREE BOLIVIA MOVEMENT'

PY042238 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpt] In a special ceremony this morning at the Legislative Palace, the MIR (Movement of the Revolutionary Left) faction known as Free Bolivia [MIR Bolivia Libre] changed its name. The ceremony was held in the presence of congressmen, reporters, and militants of that political organization.

As of today, this party is called Free Bolivia Movement [Movimiento Bolivia Libre]. The change is a political decision related to the situation in the country over the past few years.

Explaining this decision, Deputy Alfonso Perrufino stated this name was chosen because when this party was divided by the serious political errors committed by the MIR National Board during the UDP [Democratic and Popular Unity] regime, the objectives of the two factions changed radically.

Continuing with the old name harms the young and dynamic politicians who are supporting Antonio Aranibar in the Free Bolivia Movement, and so the name change has become imperative. [passage omitted]

MINISTERS COMMENT ON ANTIDRUG ACCORD WITH U.S.

PY041607 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Brazil and the United States will increase their cooperation to fight the trafficking in and production of drugs. They will now take care of the prevention and rehabilitation of drug addicts.

[Begin relay from the Brazilian Foreign Ministry by reporter Carmencita (Corte)] A new arrangement was signed in Brasilia today by Brazilian Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre and the U.S ambassador to Brazil.

The International Organizations Department of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry and the U.S. State Department International Narcotics Matters section will be responsible for implementing the agreement.

The budget for this joint task has still not been defined, but Minister Abreu Sodre stressed that whatever is necessary will be spent.

[Begin Abreu Sodre recording] This great evil has no boundaries. Therefore, we will reach agreements with other countries in order to obtain the most positive results possible.

This is not just a problem of a single country. It is a problem of nearly all the countries of the world. [end recording]

U.S. Ambassador Harry Shlaudeman said that the agreement marks a new phase in the increased cooperation between two countries with the same objective: to reduce drug consumption.

Justice Minister Brossard also participated in the signing ceremony.

[Begin Brossard recording] The agreement signed here today represents more progress in the fight against the drugs and narcotics problem at their different levels. [end recording]

This new cooperation agreement will remain in force for an unlimited time, and once a year the two countries will meet to evaluate the work that is being conducted in fighting drug trafficking and consumption. [end relay]

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre today guaranteed that U.S. troops will not participate in the fight against drug trafficking in Brazil as they are in Bolivia. He said that Brazil has sufficient Armed Forces and capacity to fight drug trafficking.

He admitted, however, that the agreement signed with the United States today will give greater freedom of movement for the U.S. agents who operate in Brazil with the Brazilian Federal Police.

NAVY MINISTER DENIES ABILITY TO BUILD ATOMIC BOMB

PY050207 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Navy Minister Henrique Saboya reasserted today in Rio de Janeiro that there is no definite plan for the production of enriched uranium to be used as fuel for the propulsion of submarines built in Brazil.

The minister stated that studies on nuclear energy being developed by the Navy with the cooperation of scientists at the University of Sao Paulo are aimed at a future project. He added that the fact that a nuclear-propelled submarine is to be built does not mean that Brazil already has the technology to build an atomic bomb.

DEBT RENEGOTIATION STRATEGY BEING PLANNED

PY041615 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 0210 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] A new strategy for the renegotiation of the Brazilian foreign debt is being studied, and Brazil will probably ask for new loans from international banks.

Finance Minister Dilson Funaro today met with Citibank President John Reed. After the meeting, Central Bank President Fernao Bracher stated that Brazil will renegotiate its foreign debt, which totals $105 billion, right after the IMF meeting at the end of this month, and it will seek new loans on the international financial market.

Late in the afternoon, John Reed, president of Brazil's largest creditor bank, paid a visit to President Sarney at Planalto Palace.

The visit was pleasant and cordial. The Citibank president did not talk with President Sarney about the $105 billion that Brazil owes. Instead, he chose to praise the Cruzado Plan and to guarantee that it will not be difficult for Brazil to find new loans aboard. He also referred to the reduction of the prime rate charged on loans.

'DRIVE FOR DEMOCRACY' INJURIES, ARRESTS REPORTED

PY042332 Paris AFP in Spanish 2224 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 4 Sep (AFP) -- According to police sources, 5 persons were injured and approximately 100 were arrested today in the initial hours of a new protest drive against General Augusto Pinochet's government. There were also clashes between demonstrators and police or military units, barricades and raids in Santiago suburbs, and bomb explosions.

Military patrols this afternoon moved into the workers neighborhood of Lo Hermida in southern Santiago. Together with Carabineros, these military patrols conducted raids and other operations to clear barricades and curb any possible outbreak of violence, according to AFP correspondents.

Military deployment was also heavy in the neighborhood La Victoria, where a soldier was shot under unclear circumstances. Somewhat earlier, a Carabinero was seriously burned in the neighborhood La Castrina when a bomb left by retreating demonstrators near a barricade blew up.

In Nunoz, a demonstrator had his right hand blown off by an explosive device, according to eyewitnesses. Two persons were shot in Vina del Mar, 140 km west of Santiago when a naval patrol fired at an armed commando group trying to rob a bus full of passengers.

Most of the persons arrested were demonstrators who were participating in street rallies in Santiago, in the main plaza, along Bernardo O'Higgins Avenue, or near Catholic University, where the police used powerful water hoses and asphyxiating gas. The demonstrators were shouting in unison: It will fall...it will fall, obviously referring to the military regime. You can feel it, you can feel it, Allende is here, shouted others, recalling socialist president Salvador Allende, who was overthrown by the military in September 1973.

There were also disturbances in Valparaiso, 140 km west of Santiago -- where some 30 persons were arrested -- in Valdivia, and in Punta Arenas, 2,500 km south of Santiago.

However, the government has stated that national activities were not upset by the nationwide strike called by the left-wing groups led by the Popular Democratic Movement (MDP). The strike was not joined by the labor unions that belong to the National Civic Assembly (ANC), or the moderate parties of the Democratic Alliance, who on 2 and 3 July organized, together with the left, a national strike during which 8 persons died and 600 persons were arrested.

Unlike the left-wing opposition, the ANC instructed its rank and file to stage peaceful demonstrations within the framework of a Drive for Democracy, to mark the day on which through 1970, Chileans voted every 6 years to elect a new president.

Despite the street demonstrations, public services and utilities, industries, airports, hospitals, railroads, and the large stage-owned copper mines -- which are the main source of income for Chile -- continued working. However, urban transportation declined markedly early this afternoon and stores in this capital began to close.

Correa: Stoppage 'Positive'

PY050120 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] German Correa, leader of the unconstitutional Marxist Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] has irrationally described as positive today's acts of violence.

Although today's attempt to subvert public order left a toll of one dead, several seriously wounded, and many detainees, Correa described it as positive. However, he did recognize that today's violent stoppage lacked the rallying power of previous stoppages and that the mobilization was completely normal.

Israeli Diplomat Escapes Injury

PY050413 Paris AFP in Spanish 0403 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 4 Sep (AFP) -- A bomb exploded next to the car of the Israeli military attache, Colonel Saomon Eygozi, tonight but the police reported no one was injured in the attack.

The incident took place in Jeronimo de Alderete Street in eastern Santiago during a protest drive against General Augusto Pinochet's government. According to official figures, one person died, several were injured and more than 220 were arrested in the course of the drive. The government news agency ORBE reported that the bomb -- which went off near the car of the Israeli diplomat -- was thrown by an unknown person who escaped.

Subversive Weapons in Law School

PY050306 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Carabineros personnel today found a large quantity of subversive literature, Molotov cocktails, and chemicals inside the University of Chile Law School after a demonstration staged by the students.

The incidents, which began this morning when students blocked streets and threw Molotov Cocktails at pedestrians, slowed down in the afternoon. In the face of this vandalism, university officials requested police personnel enter the university to arrest the promoters of the incidents. The students escaped through side doors and no one was arrested.

Police experts found a large quantity of subversive literature inside the school as well as tire bursters, incendiary bombs, and chemicals.

Naval Patrol Kills Subversive

PY042323 Paris AFP in Spanish 2239 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Vina del Mar, 4 Sep (AFP) -- An official communique reported this evening that a man was shot to death in Vina del Mar by a naval patrol during the protest drive organized by groups opposed to General Augusto Pinochet's government.

Alberto Vega Lopez, 21, was shot in the chest while trying with two armed accomplices to rob a bus full of passengers.

The official communique stated that another subversive was shot and wounded during the incident, while the third member of the commando group managed to flee from the patrol.

Carabineros Seriously Wounded

PY050412 Paris AFP in Spanish 0344 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 4 Sep (AFP) -- A Carabineros policeman was seriously wounded tonight by unidentified individuals who shot him while he was guarding the residence of a Catholic Church official. A group of individuals riding in a car attacked the policeman as he was guarding the residence of the Solidarity Vicariate secretary, Enrique Palet, in the wealthy Providencia neighborhood.

Another policeman, Ruben Nunez Godoy, was seriously wounded this morning by shrapnel from a bomb that exploded near one of the barricades in La Castrina neighborhood.

Two Carabineros and a boy were wounded when a group of demonstrators attacked a patrol car traveling through La Bandera, a working-class neighborhood. Corporal Moises Droguett was seriously wounded in the leg and thigh, and Luis Pastene Carrillo, 11, was hit in the arms and chest. The boy's life is in danger, according to a report from the police.

Barricade Bomb Wounds Policeman

PY041821 Paris AFP in Spanish 1804 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 4 Sep (AFP) -- Official sources have reported that a policeman was seriously wounded in Santiago when a bomb exploded at one of the barricades constructed today by opposition demonstrators in the working class area of this capital.

The incident occurred when a patrol of Carabineros were taking down the barricades in La Castrina district, of southern Santiago. The barricades had been put up as part of the Day for Democracy and the national stoppage organized by the sectors opposing General Augusto Pinochet's government.

Policeman Ruben Munoz Godoy was hit by the bomb's shrapnel. The bomb had apparently been left at the barricade by the demonstrators when they retreated from the police patrol.

Three other devices exploded in Santiago during the early morning hours of today. One of the devices damaged a subway train.

Calama, Rancagua Stoppage

PY050242 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Colonel Victor Santander Veliz, governor of Calama, has reported that a criminal bomb attack has left the city of Calama without water. The bomb destroyed an intake pipe in Lequena and damaged a water main to the Chuquicamata mine. Col Santander said the emergency situation is now under control. [passage omitted]

It was also reported in Calama that three people were arrested in recent hours and that a large quantity of material showing how to carry out terrorist attacks was seized from them. It was learned from official sources that explosives and ammunition were found in an abandoned house in Antofagasta. [passage omitted]

Upon raiding the house, security personnel found 100 assorted cartridges, a 200-liter drum containing chemicals, time fuses, and subversive literature.

Isolated incidents which in no way disrupted normal activities were reported today in the 6th region. The following is a relay from Radio Nacional of Rancagua:

[Begin relay] Early this morning, a bomb attack on the railroad track in the Graneros area caused problems to trains going south. Except for this problem -- which was solved later this morning -- labor and commercial activities were normal in the 6th region.

At noon today, approximately 60 youths started a peaceful march at the Plaza de los Heroes. Singing the national anthem, they dispersed outside the courthouse. They shouted slogans and distributed leaflets, but the police did not intervene. Class attendance in the region stood at 75-80 percent. Transportation service has been normal. [passage omitted] [end relay]

POLICE SEARCH HOUSES, ARREST SLUM LEADERS

PY050337 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Personnel of the Investigative Department have searched the houses of many leaders of slum districts, and announced that the Interior Ministry today issued decree 61/23 ordering the arrest of many of these leaders.

Leaders of the Metropolitan Coordinating Board of Slumdwellers have told Chilena that the following leaders were arrested: Mario Araneda, vice president of the organization; Eugenio Valenzuela of the Davila neighborhood; Gloria Carvajal of the Salvador neighborhood in Renca; and Manuel Rodriguez Fuentealba, Andres Padilla Ballesteros, and Nelson Donato Guzman, of the Conchali neighborhood. The houses of leaders Enrique Nunez, Javier Saez, Claudina Nunez, Marcos de la Fuente, Jose Hidalgo, and Rene Tapia were also raided.

Enrique Nunez Estrella, president of the neighborhood unit 25 of Montijo Norte, said that his house was searched because he refused to support the 9 September rally. [passage omitted]

JUDGE REFUSES TO FREE CAUCE JOURNALISTS

PY050205 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Judge advocate Rodrigo Gonzalez Vera has turned down a petition to release on bail CAUCE director Gonzalo Figueroa and journalist Ariel Poblete, who were charged with libel and with issuing threats against the Armed Forces.

This was disclosed by Judge Gonzalez himself, who noted that his ruling was based on article 373, section A, of the Penal Procedural Code, which provides that defendants cannot be released while some proceedings are still pending.

Asked if the weekly CAUCE could circulate normally, the judge said: It can do so. [passage omitted]

The judge said he is not considering any more arrest warrants. He said journalist Juan Jorge Faundes will also remain under arrest. [passage omitted]

INCOMMUNICADO STATUS ENDED FOR 21 DEFENDANTS

PY050317 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Judge advocate Lorenzo Andrade has ended the incommunicado status of 17 defendants involved in the case of the large arsenals discovered recently. Earlier, four defendants were also allowed to communicate with their lawyers and relatives.

It has been reported that 11 extremists who were also involved in the unloading and distribution of the weapons are still at large.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON UP LEADERS' MURDERS

Claim Responsibility

PA041556 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] This afternoon, 3 September, alleged M-19 and Pedro Leon Arboleda Group guerrillas occupied the Kennedy Radio Station in Bogota. After subduing five employees, they transmitted a recorded message in which they claimed responsibility for the murders of Leonardo Posada and Pedro Nel Jimenez of the Patriotic Union. The authorities arrived after the guerrillas had fled.

EPL Denies Involvement

PA050243 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Representatives of the EPL [Popular Liberation Army] -- the organization which, according to some reports, claimed responsibility for the attacks against the Patriotic Union, UP, -- have denied that this guerrilla group has anything to do with the murders.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] Some newspapers have reported that the EPL, through a call to a radio station, claimed responsibility for the murders of the UP leaders.

[Unidentified person] We flatly deny any EPL involvement in the crimes against UP leaders. It is worthwhile noting that the (?PLA [Pedro Leon Arboleda Urban Guerrilla Group]) was formed in 1978. The only relationship between the two groups was in their use of one of our leaders, who was killed in action in Cali in 1974. [as heard].

[Correspondent] Do you mean to say that the EPL had nothing to do with those murders?

[Unidentified person] Absolutely. The Army has frequently employed a strategy of public misinformation. [end recording]

EDITORIAL SCORES RELEASE OF U.S. EMBASSY REPORT

PY041458 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 3 Sep 86 p 12

[Editorial: "The U.S. Embassy Report"]

[Text] Our newspaper recently referred to an extensive and controversial report whose origin was found to be the U.S. Embassy in Paraguay. This report, which basically deals with economic and financial issues, seems to contain preliminary conclusions U.S. Embassy experts have drawn from their analysis of the Paraguayan economy.

Our readers, however, may have noticed that the report was not restricted to the general picture of the Paraguayan economic situation, but that it dangerously ventures into some sort of futurology, making some predictions that cannot but cause concern, worry, disgust, and even irritation and discontent, depending on the various angles from which it is analyzed, or on the circles in which it is scrutinized. In this regard, just to note one aspect of the report, it is interesting to see that, concluding their analysis of monetary and financial matters, the presumed Yankee experts affirm, for instance, that our foreign reserves are dwindling to the point that the country might be forced to cease payments. In addition, the report tackles other topics through a dark loo king glass, topics regarding agricultural and industrial production, unemployment, salaries, inflation, the foreign-exchange and payments policy, int;ernational monetary reserves, the foreign debt, commercial activities, exports and imports, and so forth.

We will not argue the right of the U.S. Embassy to make its own evaluation of our country's economic, social, political, and financial situations in order to report its experts' conclusions to its government. But, it seems to us that allowing this report to be issued publicly with such fanfare is too much. It is risky, it is frankly unfriendly to a certain degree, and it is contrary to the elementary rules of diplomacy. This report should have been treated as an internal document of confidential character for the restricted use of the embassy and its government, not how it has been handled this time. It seems that the report, handled the way it was, is meant to criticize the actions of our government, before which the embassy represents the U.S. Government. More care should be exercized in handling documents of this nature, precisely to keep it from creating a situation that could be easily branded as unnecessary interference in the country's internal affairs, and more importantly, to prevent such reports becoming a bone of internal contention in a country like ours, where this material can promptly be used to fuel passions.

Ambassador Taylor appeared on television to explain publicly that the report was not intended to influence the Paraguayan Government, but to inform the U.S. government and U.S. businessmen. Nevertheless, the release of this report has actually caused a lot of surprise in many circles, because this not only does a disservice to cooperation and good relations between Paraguay and the United States, but works against them.

It seems opportune that the aforementioned considerations be taken into account so that this carelessness is not repeated.

GOVERNMENT FIRES, REPLACES CIVIL GUARD CHIEF

PY021618 Paris AFP in Spanish 1449 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 2 Sep (AFP) -- It has been officially reported here that the Peruvian Government today fired Lieutenant General Carlos Barreto Bretoneche, superior director of the Civil Guard, because he publicly expressed disagreement with the unification of the police forces that was undertaken by Interior Minister Abel Salinas.

According to a Ministry resolution released today in Lima, Barreto was immediately placed on the retired list. He was replaced by General Alberto Bernedo Moscoso.

When the Day of the Civil Guard was celebrated on 30 August, Barreto asked the government during a public ceremony to allow members of the police forces to participate in the unification process, and he criticized the fact that the people who are participating in the process have nothing to do with the police forces.

NAVY MINISTER DENIES LINK WITH 'PIA VESTA'

PY042038 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0131 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Lima, 3 Sep (EFE) -- The Peruvian Navy Minister, Vice Admiral Willy Harm, said today in Lima that the Peruvian Navy has no links to the case of the Danish ship Pia Vesta, which was caught carrying arms cargo in Peruvian territorial waters early last June.

"The Navy has nothing to do with the Pia Vesta; I categorically deny any relation," said the minister in a press conference at the Government Palace, where he attended an official ceremony. [passage omitted]

Harm indicated that the Navy has offered all its support and cooperation to the Peruvian Congressional committee created to investigate and clarify the Pia Vesta case on which there has been much speculation. [passage omitted]

MINISTER DISCUSSES RETURN OF U.S. OIL FIRM

PY050138 Paris AFP in Spanish 1950 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 4 Sep (AFP) -- Energy and Mines Minister Wilfredo Huayta has told the Senate that the Peruvian Government is willing to accept the resumption of negotiations with the U.S. Belco Petroleum Company, whose operations in the country were cancelled in December, and to discuss the possibility of the company returning to exploit Peruvian offshore deposits. In his fifth proposal on questions concerning the signing of petroleum agreements, Huayta said that there is no ban against the Belco petroleum consortium. If Belco representatives raise the possiblility of operating in the country again they might even negotiate a concession next to that of Petromar [a subsidiary of the state-owned PetroPeru enterprise operating off the coast of northern Peru], he said.

Huayta also reported the existence of an alarmist campaign, especially abroad, that seeks to discourage investment in the country's petroleum activities. Denying that Peru intends to expropriate or confiscate holdings of foreign companies, Huayta said that no U.S. company has been banned and that it is untrue that assets worth $400 million have been expropriated from Belco, whose contract was not renewed because the company disagreed with the terms.

CHANGES PROPOSED TO FISHING PACT WITH SOVIETS

PY050111 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 3 Sep (EFE) -- The fishing agreement between Peru and the USSR expires tomorrow. It is regarded by some sectors as harmful to Peru and is the subject of controversy that has reached the Congress.

Senator Felipe Osterling, from the conservative Popular Christian Party [PPC], last night proposed to the Senate that the Peruvian-Soviet fishing agreement be denounced in order to introduce the necessary changes to safeguard the country's interests. Otherwise, said Osterling, it could be interpreted that the Senate wants the agreement extended until 1990 without changes.

Senator Osterling said that the USSR benefits from a yearly catch of 6 million tons of fish worth $1.8 billion. He stated that the Soviets have established a base in El Callao where they could dock from 250 to 300 ships, and that nearly 30,000 Soviet sailors arrived in Peru in 1984. The Senator said the Soviets' catch in no way benefits Peru, and it may have unpredictable consequences for the fish biomass in Peruvian waters.

Discussion of his proposal was postponed by the ruling APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] and the United Left blocs.

During the discussion, an incident occurred between Osterling and pro-Moscow communist Senator Jorge del Prado, who said that Osterling's position might be part of an offensive against the USSR in Peru. Del Prado charged the ultrarightists with attempting to create an atmosphere aimed at terminating the fishing agreement.

COMMISSION TO DEFEND HUMAN RIGHTS IN CUBA FORMED

PY031111 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0257 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Montevideo, 1 Sep (EFE) -- The Cuban dissident writer Rafael Valladares today presided over a meeting here, during which was created the Uruguayan Commission for Human Rights in Cuba, a branch of Amnesty International.

Valladares, who is visiting Montevideo for the second time in the last 6 months, addressed the meeting at which the movement was created, to report the existence in Cuba of "more than 14,000 political prisoners, and a systematic persecution of all religious ideologies."

The Cuban writer pointed out that the world "severely condemns the rightist regimes, but says little on what is occurring in Cuba," and emphasized his rejection of "any kind of violation of human rights, no matter who is responsible."

FPMR LEADER TORRES INTERVIEWED ON CHILEAN SITUATION

PY302153 Paris in Spanish 1847 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Montevideo, 30 Aug (AFP) -- Roberto Torres, leader of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR], stated here that justified violence in Chile is the ultimate alternative to defend the people from General Augusto Pinochet's regime, and the recent kidnapping of a colonel in Santiago was really a call to the military sector that is now repressing the people.

In an interview granted to AFP, Torres, who said he was the FPMR representative abroad, stated that the Chilean dictatorship is facing a process of total isolation, besieged by the opposition that has gathered around the National Civic Assembly. Torres, who said that he left Chile clandestinely 6 days ago and is now in Montevideo making a tour through Europe and Latin America, termed absolutely false the reports that link the FPMR with the subversive arsenals discovered this week by the Chilean security services.

President Pinochet stated on Thursday, 28 August, that those weapons were earmarked to create a civil war, and that they weighed more than 50 tons and were worth approximately $10 million. The arsenals that were supposedly discovered are in line with the government's current need for false arguments like this, because to smuggle hundreds of tons of weapons through one single point ridicules the regime more than those who allegedly introduced them, Torres stated.

According to the FPMR leader, these arguments seek to put pressure on the Armed Forces where there are signs of uneasiness, especially after the defection of some members to the FPMR.

Torres contended that the FPMR maintains direct relations with the military in the different branches of the Armed Forces, and that these relations have awakened a certain level of affection toward the FPMR. He said that dozens of military officers on active duty, enlisted personnel, and carabineros have been recruited by the rebel group, and have joined those who after the coup d'etat were purged from the Armed Forces.

Torres said that the recent kidnapping of the colonel, chief of protocol of the Santiago garrison, represents a call directed at the military sector that is today repressing the people, because within the Armed Forces there are patriotic military officers who have agreed to put an end to dictatorship.

Torres said that dictatorship with or without Pinochet is equally detrimental to the possibilities of achieving real democracy, and warned that the Chilean president is a danger not only internally but for all Latin America. The FPMR leader denied that his group is a guerrilla movement and rejected the possibility that it is operating like an armed branch of the Chilean Communist Party or of any other party.

He said that the FPMR includes communists, socialists, ecologists, Christians, and the independent, and added: "We are organized in all regions of the country. We do not represent an alternative to any political party of the opposition that may be acting in Chile, and our idea is not that of a guerrilla group or of a group of enlightened messiahs who seek power," Torres stated. He added: We are not against, but are skeptical about a negotiated solution.

Referring to the criticism made by Gabriel Valdez, Christian Democratic Party representative, to the alternative of violence proposed by the FPMR, Torres said that this does not undermine dialogue among opposition groups, but that the exclusive positions are damaging the sectors confronting Pinochet.

Torres, who held meetings in Montevideo with leaders of the Uruguayan left, stated that the armed movement has representatives in France, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, The Netherlands, England, the FRG, and Spain. In Latin America, it has representatives in Venezuela, Mexico, Panama, Costa Rica, Colombia, and Uruguay.

Torres left over the weekend for Mexico to continue the tour that includes the FRG, Great Britain, and Belgium.

PAN, PSUM DEMAND EXPULSION OF DEA, CIA, FBI

PA050159 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 29 Aug 86 p 11

[Article by Manuel Ponce]

[Excerpts] The PSUM [Unified Socialist Party of Mexico] and the PAN [National Action Party] have demanded the expulsion of DEA, FBI, and CIA agents, as well as other secret policemen operating in our ccuntry under diplomatic protection. In addition, they noted that the Mexican Government must explain the extent of the activities of diplomatic representatives accredited by the embassies and consulates in our country.

They noted that the case of DEA agent Victor Cortez demonstrates that a large number of police agencies and organizations are operating in our country protected by diplomatic immunity, and this violates the Mexican Constitution.

In view of this, they demanded that the Chamber of Deputies appoint a multiparty commission to investigate this situation to avoid further violation of our laws.

Gonzalo Altamirano Dimas, PAN deputy and spokesman, as well as Cuauhtemoc Sandoval, a member of the PSUM Central Committee and the party's International Department, said that worst of all the Mexican Government is aware of this situation, and nothing is being done to prevent it.

Interviewed by EL UNIVERSAL, they said this situation is inadmissable and above all that the pertinent authorities are not exercising any control over it.

They also noted that the response of the Mexican Foreign Secretariat to the protest note sent by the U.S. State Department is a tacit acknowledgement of the action of various police organizations in our country. [passage omitted]

Sandoval expressed the need for the Mexican Government to enforce what was stated by the Foreign Secretariat: That the embassies and consulates in Mexico abide by our laws, and the government prevent diplomatic representatives from carrying out secret police duties.

PAN Deputy Altamirano Dimas agreed with Sandoval and stressed that these agents' actions are illegal and demanded that the authorities put an end to this as soon as possible [passage omitted]

Altamirano Dimas said that the Mexican people must be informed about any secret agreements on police cooperation and added that the case of Victor Cortez as well as the murder of Enrique Camarena are clear proof that the Mexican Government exercises no control over the activities of these organizations.

EL SALVADOR

COPREFA COMMUNIQUE REPORTS AUGUST ACTIVITIES

PA032143 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Coprefa communique]

[Text] The following is a summary of the actions that took place in August throughout the country. As a result of the various military actions of counterinsurgency, it has been determined that 91 terrorists were killed, 138 were wounded, 23 surrendered, 5 were captured, and 155 peasants were rescued. In addition, the following was seized: 182 rifles of various calibers, 1 RPG-2 rocket launcher, 2 M-1 Carbines, 1 12-gauge shotgun, 6 pistols, 52 grenades, 21 LAW rocket launchers, 12 grenades for RPG-7, 30 blocks of TNT, 553 devices for manufacturing explosives, 16 radios, 500 containers for manufacturing mines, and 1 M-60 machine gun.

In various terrorist actions, the FMLN groups murdered 55 civilians, wounded 48, and kidnapped 56 persons. They also placed explosive traps, which they call people's mines or revolutionary mines, that killed 4 civilians and wounded 31.

The terrorist groups continue to destroy the national economy as they attacked 30 vehicles, 1 Chrysler water truck, 1 cargo train, 1 power shovel, 1 bulldozer of the Public Works Ministry, 1 substation of the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission at the Ateos-La Libertad hamlet, and 1 gasoline station.

SECTORS DOUBT REBEL TALKS WILL BE HELD

PA042225 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 4 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] The third round of talks in Sesori, San Miguel Department between the government and the FMLN-FDR has entered a phase of doubt.

Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas said last Sunday that a meeting will be held in San Jose, Costa Rica on 15 September, prior to the third round of talks scheduled to take place on 19 September in Sesori. The prelate's announcement was taken very seriously by authorities and the national and international press. Representatives of various sectors of the media traveled to Sesori to get acquainted with the town and plan their trip on the day of the dialogue.

However, last Monday the FMLN-FDR through its spokesmen denied that a date and place had been set for the meeting announced in the Costa Rican capital by Msgr Rivera y Damas. The spokesmen said that in due time the place and hour of the preliminary meeting will be announced and that no one has been authorized to make statements to this effect.

Distrust

Within private, professional, and political circles there are doubts regarding the third round of talks due to growing rumors of doubt and false alarms regarding confrontations, etc. In international press circles, doubt can be detected in the reports and information given due to FMLN-FDR statements broadcast on a clandestine radio station.

ARMY REPORT CLAIMS REBELS DRIVEN FROM SESORI

PA050153 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 3 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] San Miguel, 3 Sep -- Col Miguel Antonio Mendez, commander of the 3d Infantry Brigade stationed in this city, confirmed yesterday afternoon that heavy clashes have been taking place 5 km from Sesori and that as the result of their professionalism and logistics the Armed Forces had succeeded in forcing the FMLN guerrillas to withdraw to a distance of 10 km from this city.

He also said that, as we reported yesterday, 3d Brigade and Arce Battalion elements have been fighting in this area. The latter unit is under the direct command of Col Mauricio Estaben. Col Mendez further said that, despite the torrential downpours in the country's east, the Army has continued its combings to keep the rebels away from the Sesori area. He added that yesterday some rebel columns began to fall back toward San Gerardo, San Luis de la Reina, and Nuevo Eden de San Juan, while others moved in the direction of Cacaguatique Hill and Torola, where elements of Military Detachment No 4 stationed in San Francisco Gotera in Morazan Department remain ready to confront them.

Col Mendez said he expected the situation in the Sesori area to return to normal today. The Armed Forces fully control the Sesori area. Meanwhile, members of an intergovernmental committee are working intensely in preparation for the third round of talks. The meeting is scheduled for 19 September.

The commander of the 3d Brigade said that work is continuing as usual in Sesori and that the restoration of communications and other services is near completion.

It has also been reported that rains were heavy throughout the eastern area last night and that rivers are considerably swollen. However, no flooding has been reported.

REPORT ON MSGR RIVERA Y DAMAS' MEETING WITH REBELS

PA050216 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2313 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Panama City, 4 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- According to rebel sources, Salvadoran guerrillas discussed with the archbishop of San Salvador the efforts to release a colonel who is in rebel hands. The rebels also delivered a proposal for a private meeting with the government.

Salvador Samayoa and Jose Mario Lopez met with Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas in this capital yesterday in a very private meeting and they disclosed details of the meeting to ACAN-EFE today.

Colonel Napoleon Avalos, director of El Salvador's Civil Aeronautics Office, was captured by rebel forces on 26 October 1985 when he was going to a farm he owns in Cuscatlan Department, in El Salvador's central region.

In July, the guerrillas stated they were willing to release the military officer in exchange for political and union leaders who were in jail and for this reason, they asked human rights organizations to draw up a list of these prisoners.

According to Samayoa, the list was made up of 940 people, but in the end it was reduced to 23. In view of this, yesterday, the guerrillas asked Rivera for the criteria used to set the list at this number. The rebels insisted that, contrary to previous cases, the FMLN is not proposing the exchange of an officer for "companeros" being held by the Army, but by prisoners without any rebel ties.

Samayoa and Lopez said that another topic studied with Rivera y Damas was the rebel refusal to hold a private meeting with the government in Costa Rica to prepare the third round of the peace talks, scheduled for 19 September in Sesori, in eastern El Salvador. The archbishop of San Salvador stated on Sunday that this private meeting was to be held in Costa Rica, in the first half of September, but the guerrillas stressed that rebel fronts were not consulted about the location and for this reason they ruled it out because they felt it was a "burned out" option.

In their meeting with Rivera, the FMLN representatives presented other alternatives to the private meeting and gave the government 72 hours to respond. However, the leaders did not disclose the countries they would be willing to go to to hold the meeting prior to that in Sesori. "We cannot disclose it until an agreement has been reached," Samayoa said.

In this private meeting, the two sides must make decisions about the agenda, security measures, and the presence of observers at the Sesori meeting. In addition, the guerrilla leaders said that they gave Rivera their protest over the militarization of Sesori by Army troops.

"We cannot permit that the meeting be held under those conditions," Samayoa stated.

The FLMN members view the conflictive Sesori sector as disputed territory and feel that the Sesori meeting depends on an agreement on the security arrangements.

FMLN-FDR NOTES DELEGATION TO HARARE SUMMIT

PA030354 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spainsh to El Salvador 0000 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Press communique issued by the FMLN-FDR, dated 2 September]

[Text] We inform our people and the international press of the following:

1. A delegation of the FMLN-FDR composed of companero Dr Guillermo Manuel Ungo, Ruben Zamora, and companero Commander Shafik Jorge Handal, are in Harare, capital of Zimbabwe, where the Eighth Nonaligned Summit is being held, in response to an invitation extended by the government of that country.

2. Our delegation will remain in Zimbabwe from 27 August to 7 September, fulfilling political and diplomatic commitments.

3. The nonaligned summit is being attended by chiefs of state of member-countries and Third World countries, and is a forum that knows of the struggles of the people, because many national liberation movements are participating as observers.

[Signed] Executive Committee of the FDR, FMLN General Command, El Salvador, 3 Sep 86

HONDURAS

GROUP CLAIMS ARMY KIDNAPPING CONTRA OPPONENTS

PA041912 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1750 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] The Honduran Army is participating in the secret kidnapping of Honduran citizens who voice their opposition to the presence of Somozist counterrevolutionaries in Honduras. This was charged by the Honduran Committee of Social Organizations [Comite Hondurena de Organizations Sociales] which includes labor and peasant factions, among others.

The representatives of the committee blamed the kidnappings on Battalion 316, which was especially created to repress the opposition and which is directly under the chief of the General Staff of the Honduran Armed Forces commanded by General Humberto Regalado Hernandez.

Gladys Lanza, president of the Honduran Committee of Social Organization, has charged that the rightist officers of the Honduran Army already have their blacklist of people who will become their victims, something that presages an increase of the repression in Honduras.

NICARAGUA

SANDINISTS REPORTEDLY 'KIDNAP' PLI LEADER

PA050310 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0207 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Managua, 4 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- A leader of the opposition Independent Liberal Party [PLI] was arrested by the Sandinist police and taken to an undisclosed location, the PLI reported today.

The detainee is Bayardo Guzman Martinez, the third national vice president of the PLI, the second force in the parliamentary opposition. Top PLI leader Virgilio Godoy said that "seven state security agents violently kidnapped Guzman from his own home (in the eastern city of Masaya), and took him to an unknown location."

Guzman Martinez's detention took place yesterday morning, the source said.

The incident "constitutes a gross reprisal against the PLI because of the efforts it has been making along with other parties in favor of the national dialogue," Godoy said. The liberal leader pointed out that approximately 100 PLI members and intermediate leaders "are being held at various prisons" throughout the country.

Godoy insisted that these incidents demonstrate "the governing party's lack of political willingness to seek peaceful solutions for the acute crisis affecting Nicaragua."

Godoy demanded the "immediate release" of the PLI leader, and an "end to the persecution of PLI members, whose only crime is civil disagreement with the policies and conduct of the FSLN and its government."

"We do not know where Guzman Martinez is, or what he is accused of. The case is very mysterious," the PLI national president told ACAN-EFE.

INTERIOR MINISTRY GUARANTEES RIGHTS OF PARTIES

PA050259 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge Martinez today guaranteed freedom of movement, without requesting previous permission, for all parties represented in the National Assembly. In a communique, Interior Minister Borge stated the following: For the sake of improving the work to draft the constitution, the political parties participating in the debates will be guaranteed total freedom of movement to do their work. The political parties have been guaranteed access to all communications media -- press, radio, and television -- to freely express their views regarding the constitution. The latter was ratified by the Communications Media General Directorate in a communique released today.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] In accordance with our government's pluralist nature and in order to maintain the ample freedom of imformation and discussion that has surrounded the constitutional process, we inform our people of the following:

That the political parties represented in the National Assembly and participating in drafting the constitution are guaranteed freedom of movement without having to request previous permission.

Likewise, we reiterate the right of the political parties, members of the National Assembly, to use the social communications media to express, without any type of censorship, their ideas and views regarding all constitutional matters.

Following the orders issued by the Interior Minister, all the Interior Ministry offices are ordered to guarantee the strict enforcement of the above mentioned.

Issued in Managua on the 4th day of the month of September, 1986. [end recording]

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON CONSTITUTION

PA021930 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Communique issued by the Press and Public Relations Directorate of the National Assembly on 1 September in Managua]

[Text] The Press and Public Relations Directorate of the National Assembly reports to the Nicaraguan people the following:

1. On Tuesday, 2 September, the National Assembly Secretariat will deliver to the members Constitutional Advisory Commission the ruling of the first draft of the political constitution of 21 February 1986 for its revision, approval, and signature of Friday, 5 September.

The ruling also contains a new proposal that incorporates all the modifications approved by the commission.

2. The president of the Constitutional Advisory Commission will present the ruling to the plenum of parliament during the session on Tuesday, 9 September, to be analyzed by the representatives and to begin discussions in its general and specific points on 16 September 1986.

Beginning on that date, the National Assembly will hold weekly sessions Tuesday to Friday to discuss the ruling on the draft of the political constitution of Nicaragua.

3. Reports on the development of the Assembly sessions will be provided with absolute freedom until the new constitution is approved.

Twenty-five years later. All weapons against aggression.

OPPOSITION LEADERS VIEW REJECTION OF PROPOSALS

PA021717 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] In a press conference, the secretary generals of five opposition parties have reported that acting President Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Parliament President Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez have rejected a document drafted by the secretary generals.

According to the opposition leaders, the document stresses the need for a national dialogue involving all political forces in the country, including a suspension of constitutional debates while preparations are made for a round of dialogue involving the five parties -- that is, a temporary suspension until national consensus agreements are reached.

The proposal of the five parties -- the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCDN], Independent Liberal Party [PLI], Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN], Communist Party of Nicaragua [PCDEN], and Popular Social Christian Party -- states that constitutional debates can be resumed on 3 November, because according to the agenda presented, that date would mark the resolution of differences between the parties and the FSLN.

As is known, the FSLN has said on various occasions that the only valid interlocutors are parties represented in the National Assembly, because although other parties hold legal status, they lost their political leverage [espacio] when the decided to abstain from participating in the elections.

President Daniel Ortega reaffirmed this position on 27 June when the U.S. Congress approved financing for the counterrevolution. He said that the only dialogue that will be allowed in this country is the one being carried out within the parliamentary debates.

According to the secretaries of the signatory parties -- Dr Virgilio Godoy of the PLI, Dr Gustavo Tablada of the PSN, Eli Altamirao of the PCDEN, Mauricio Diaz of the PPSC, and Dr Cordova Rivas of the PCDN -- they have not yet defined the strategy to be followed if the FSLN and the government do not consider the proposal presented by them. They pointed out that reaction to that step would be one that each political force will assume in keeping with the guidelines of each party.

However, they acknowledged that the most recent PSN congress, the top partisan organization, decided to participate in constitutional debates. The PPSC said that it is studying the possibility of definitely withdrawing from constitutional debates.

Meanwhile, the FSLN, through National Assembly President Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez, affirmed that the Nicaraguan people will have a constitution by the end of this year with or without the participation of other political parties, because the FSLN bears the greatest responsibility as the ruling party.

You will now hear part of the proposal presented by the five opposition parties to the government of the Republic and the parliament president:

[Begin unidentified spokesman recording] To obtain credibility and prestige, we believe it is appropriate to review the following:

A. Discussion and approval of the political constitution must be a profoundly democratic process involving participation of all political parties, absence of press censorship, access to state media by all constituent parties in equal terms, and guarantees of full freedom to act and participate in political mobilizations.

B. The constitution to be drafted must be in keeping with national consensus agreements that must be reached to achieve peace, overcome the crisis, and save the fatherland.

The principles mentioned in point A are conditions inherent in any constituent process and (?those in point B) are a demand in keeping with the difficult situation facing Nicaragua.

However, our constitution is an orphan of such conditions and demands. That is why we felt the need to make these suggestions. [end recording]

Assembly Denies Proposal Presented

PA041735 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 2 Sep 86 p 2

[Communique issued by the National Assembly's Press and Public Relations Directorate in Managua on 1 September]

[Text] Press Communique No 20

The National Assembly's Press and Public Relations Directorate announces the following to the Nicaraguan people:

1. Since there have been several news reports regarding a meeting between a block of five political parties represented at the National Assembly and the president of that assembly, we wish to clarify that up to this moment there has been no official request to hold this meeting. Therefore the meeting has not taken place nor has one been scheduled.

2. In addition, we report that this morning representatives of several political parties delivered a letter addressed to the National Assembly's president at the parliament's reception desk, just as any Nicaraguan citizen may do.

Managua, 1 September, 1986.

"After 25 years, all arms against the aggession."

National Assembly's Press and Public Relations Directorate.

PSC SUPPORTS DIALOGUE WITH GOVERNMENT

PA041333 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2218 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Managua, 3 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The opposition Social Christian Party [PSC] today joined the call of five political parties represented in congress to hold a national dialogue with the ruling Sandinist Front.

Julio Ramon Garcia Vilchez, vice president of the PSC, told ACAN-EFE that a "dialogue" among all the country's political forces would help "resolve the national crisis." Garcia Vilchez explained that the call for a "national dialogue" made 5 days ago by five of the seven parties represented in congress coincides with the "Proposal of Managua" made by his party on 7 August. [passage omitted]

The leader of the PSC, which is not represented in congress and did not participate in the 1984 elections, said that the "Proposal of Managua" called for "national dialogue" on 14 September, which was ignored by the government.

In this document the PSC proposed to the FSLN a dialogue with the church, political parties, labor unions, and private enterprise. [passage omitted]

Garcia Vilchez said that his party "is always calling for national unity to find a solution to the crisis that is encumbering this Central American country." [passage omitted]

PLI PRESIDENT DENIES MEMBERSHIP IN UNO

PA040429 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0205 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Managua, 2 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicargua's opposition Independent Liberal Party [PLI] today denied that it belongs to the anti-Sandinist Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO).

PLI President Virgilio Godoy accused the Sandinists of publishing a UNO document in which the PLI's acronym appears in a local newspaper, in an attempt to "weaken" the five opposition parties' demand to "suspend" the constitutional debates.

Godoy denied that his organization signed the UNO document published today in the progovernment EL NUEVO DIARIO.

Huge Mejia Briceno, president of the National Assembly of Political Parties, had the anti-Sandinist forces' document published in the morning paper; the document also appeared in Costa Rica's LA NACION on 19 July 1986.

The document is signed by the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR) The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), and the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), and the acronyms of the PLI, Social Christian Party, Social Democratic Party, Nicaraguan Conservative Party, and Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP, also appear.

Godoy explained to ACAN-EFE that the governing party "had the document published to pressure" the PLI which signed, along with four other parliamentary parties, a document demanding a "national dialogue."

The PLI president categorically denied that his party belongs to the UNO, a rebel alliance abroad, and he accused the Sandinists of "manipulating" information and "maneuvering" against the opposition. [passage omitted]

REPORT HITS HONDURAN SUPPORT FOR CONTRAS

PA042221 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Sep 86

["What the Press Has To Say" feature]

[Text] One of the most serious problems affecting Central America is undoubtedly the protection offered by the Honduran Government, with the close cooperation of the Pentagon and the CIA, to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups, whose camps are headquartered [as heard] in Honduras.

An article by newswoman Marina Menendez published in the Cuban newspaper JUVENTUD REBELDE, unravels the apparent contradictions in statements made by the highest-ranking officials of the Tegucigalpa government, which is trying to pretend that it does not support former Somozist bandits.

If there were any doubt about the logistical support received by the counterrevolution through the Honduran Government, the visit by William Walker, U.S. deputy assistant secretary for Central America, dispels any such doubt. Marina Menendez adds that it also shows that Tegucigalpa yields to any pressure, especially when the pressure is accompanied by several million dollars.

The JUVENTUD REBELDE newswoman states that some politicians and observers thought that the purpose of Walker's visit was to fill the vacancy left by the departure of John Arthur Ferch, the U.S. Ambassador to Honduras who was fired. However, the presence of the Yankee envoy, even though it is surrounded by absolute silence, is meant to begin exerting pressure on Honduran President Azcona Hoyo to permit the training of the anti-Sandinists.

Newswoman Marina Menendez asks herself: Is it really necessary to try so hard to convince the Honduran president to allow the $100 million recently approved by the Yankee Congress to reach the Nicaraguan mercenaries? The commentator believes that only a few more will suffice to make Azcona bow down and join the flock of sheep gathered by the United States.

JUVENTUD REBELDE reports comments about the U.S. bases, mercenary camps, and other installations in that Central American country constituting a direct threat to Nicaragua are nothing new. That country is facing constant aggression from Washington and its obedient ally.

According to analyst Marina Menendez, President Azcona does not require a lengthy treatment to convince him. The following statement is enough to suggest how far the Tegucigalpa ruler can go: He once said, when one is poor, one cannot be dignified.

The article published by the Cuban paper clarifies what is actually taking place in Honduras: a dirty internal struggle to determine who will reap the benefits of the $100 million that will be handed to counterrevolution.

Recently, Rodolfo Zelaya, a well-known supplier to the mercenaries, whose residence was raided by the authorities, told the press that this action was carried out by intelligence chief Colonel Roberto Nunez Montes, who nurses an ambition to control the sale of supplies to former Somozists.

It is very difficult to believe the statements made by General Humberto Regalado.

In a recent subtle speech, he said that his government will not allow aid to the conterrevolutionaries to pass through its territory; he also said that it will not allow the entrance of military instructors into the country to train them.

Of course, the analyst says, Regalado's statement clashed diametrically with the truth. Observers who are much closer to the truth pointed out that President Azcona is tolerating the presence of the counterrevolutionaries, but does not authorize their actions. This catches our attention because the head of state will not be able to keep walking the tightrope for much longer.

COOPERATION, TRADE PROTOCAL SIGNED WITH CSSR

FL050120 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Today in Prague, Cuba and the CSSR signed the final protocol on the coordination of national economic plans for the 1986-1990 5-year period. The document underscores the development of economic, scientific, and ktechnical cooperation and trade that will increase by 35 percent during this 5-year period compared to the last period.

Today Cuba also signed a contract within the framework of the Leipzig international fair through which it will supply the GDR with 134,000 metric tons of fresh citrus fruit this year.

POLITBURO MEMBER PRESIDES OVER CDR REVIEW MEETING

FL041439 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] The organization and preparations for the third CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] Congress were analyzed in a CDR national directorate meeting that was presided over by Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Communist Party of the Cuba Politburo.

Upon summarizing the meeting, the party leaders said the discussions should focus on CDR problems and solutions.

BARBADOS

GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO REDUCE SUGAR PRODUCTION

FL031844 Bridgetown CANA in English 1355 GMT 2 Sep 86

[By Sandra Baptiste]

[Excerpts] Bridgetown, Barbados, Sept 2, CANA -- The Barbados government has made a firm decision to maintain its sugar industry, but the acreage under cultivation will be reduced, Agriculture Minister Warwick Franklin said today. I want it to be absolutely clear that Barbados is not going out of sugar, Franklyn told a news conference. He said the acreage under cane cultivation will be reduced from 32,000 to 25,000 and the production of non-sugar crops will be accelerated.

All we are doing in Barbados is rationalising and setting realistic goals for our sugar industry that would allow us to release some land together with the lands lying fallow for a leap forward in the diversification programme, the agriculture minister said. He said the ministry will be promoting and providing credit for the production of three categories of crops -- those which bring in foreign exchange, the main crops which constitute import substitution, and others for agro-industry.

Franklyn said in a move to reorient farmers away from the centuries-old sugar industry and ensure reasonable levels of production, a system of contractual farming and licensing of certain produce is being formalised.

Only last weekend St Vincent and the Grenadines Prime Minister James Mitchell said sugar production was uneconomical and suggested that Barbados make a firm decision on the future of its industry, which employs around 3,000 Barbadians. [passage omitted]

DOMINICA

DLP CONVENTION ON CENTRAL AMERICA, S. AFRICA

FL031851 Bridgetown CANA in English 1604 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Sept 3, CANA -- A string of resolutions dealing with subjects as varied as peace in Central America and the performance of opposition senators in parliament here, were approved by the convention of the Dominica Labour Party (DLP) held here at the weekend.

Details of the resolutions, published here today, also called on the party to draft a code of conduct for its leaders, and urged the creation of a commission to devise [words indistinct] eliminating unemployment.

On Central America, the DLP expressed support for the Contadora peace process in which influential Latin American countries are working to find a peaceful solution to conflicts of the isthmus. The DLP called for an end to military manoeuvres in the region, and urged that the Caribbean be considered a zone of peace.

Another resolution called for the establishment of mechanisms that would allow DLP senators performances to be reviewed annually. If their performance is found to be unsatisfactory, the resolution urged that they be removed and others appointed in their place.

The DLP also affirmed its commitment to the liberation of South Africa from white minority rule, and urged the government to declare its unconditional support for immediate and comprehensive sanctions against Pretoria.

GRENADA

GRENADA'S ACCUSED LAYNE SAYS U.S. BEHIND TRIAL

FL020055 Bridgetown CANA in English 2241 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Excerpts] St Georges, Grenada, Sep 1, CANA -- Accused Ewart Layne, continuing his defence in the Maurice Bishop murder trial, today called the trial a fraud and denounced the presiding judge and some prosecution witnesses. This is a kangaroo trial and nothing else but that, the former army lieutenant-colonel and leftwing political activist told acting Chief Justice Denis Gyron. He accused the judge of sending body signals to the 12-member jury, and said some witnesses had prostituted themselves by telling lies under oath. [passage omitted]

Layne today repeated a charge made by most of the defendants that the United States was behind the trial because it wanted the remaining leaders of Grenada's Marxist revolution killed. [passage omitted] Continuing his attack on the United States, Layne said Washington saw the remaining Grenadian revolutionaries as representing a threat to what he said were the neo-colonial policies which it wants to implement in Grenada.

Criticising Chief Justice Byron for his handling of the proceedings, he said: You talk about dirty work, you do too much already. Court tricks, court craft...all that take place in this trial. He criticised the jury selection process, and alleged members were chosen by an opponent. This trial was rigged long before we came into this court on March 12, Layne said.

Layne, who began his defense last Friday, has accepted responsibility for the deaths of Bishop and the others because it was he who sent troops to Fort Rupert after Bishop had gone there with hundreds of civilians, after being freed from house arrest. He said the massacre at the fort was an immense tragedy for all Grenadians including himself because outstanding comrades had lost their lives. [passage omitted]

HAITI

DUVALIER REQUEST FOR RECONCILIATION DENIED

FL041559 Bridgetown CANA in English 1531 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Port-au-Prince, Sept 4, CANA-REUTER -- A published request for reconciliation with deposed Haitian president for life Jean-Claude Baby Doc Duvalier sparked an angry refusal today from the Caribbean nation's justice minister.

It is not everyone that agrees to be bought, said Justice Minister Francois Latortue, responding to a letter attributed to Duvalier which was published in the New York newspaper HAITI OBSERVATEUR. Latortue said no reconciliation was possible.

The letter was addressed to Lieutenant General Henri Namphy, the president of the new ruling National Council of Government (CNG). Since our disagreement will one day disappear, as always happens in history, why not hasten that moment, for the greater good of all? Duvalier telexed Namphy in a letter published three weeks ago.

The newspaper said Duvalier had hinted elsewhere he would consider negotiating for reconciliation by restituting part of a fortune based on the figure of 300 million dollars. Latortue said the CNG never received any proposal from Duvalier, adding that extradition of Duvalier for crimes against the people is not possible at present. The revolution is too close, and his return would create too much excitement, when what we want above all is peace. Haiti may try to extradite Duvalier after elections in November 1987, Latortue said. [passage omitted]

TRINIDAD-TOBAGO

MARITIME TRAINING AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CANADA

FL1042149 Bridgetown CANA in English 2124 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, Sept 4, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago and Canada today signed an agreement under which Trinidadians will receive increased maritime training in Canada. The memorandum of understanding will put into effect the second phase of Canada's Maritime Training Assistance Programme (CMTAP) aimed at helping Caribbean countries improve the management of their exclusive economic zones.

Legislation giving Trinidad and Tobago jurisdiction over a 200-mile exclusive economic zone is now before parliament. Trinidad and Tobago's EEZ would overlap those of a number of neighbouring countries, making bilateral agreements with them necessary before jurisdiction is exercised.

The four-year programme will include formal training in Canada and within the Caribbean region in areas related to protection of fisheries, pollution control, search and rescue operations and regulation of marine traffic.

Canada and Barbados signed a similar agreement in Bridgetown last week.

TWO WOUNDED IN SUSPECTED REBEL ATTACK

FL041323 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] From the Caribbean comes the news of soldiers battling suspected rebels throughout the morning yesterday, in Eastern Suriname, leaving at least two wounded. Rebels led by a former army private Ronnie Brunswijk have clashed repeatedly with the army in recent weeks.

BOUTERSE CLAIMS BRUNSWIJK GROUP LOSING GROUND

FL042128 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] During a meeting last night in the center of the 25th of February Movement, Commander Bouterse said the military authorities have analysed the latest actions carried out by the Brunswijk group and have concluded that it is loosing ground. Yesterday morning the Brunswijk gang was engaged in a 4-hour battle with soldiers of the national army and a military post at Albina along the border with French Guiana. Bouterse made it clear that where the Brunswijk gang is operating suggests that those who are supporting him have now withdrawn their support.

The Suriname army commander [word indistinct] Brunswijk was caught in a plan orchestrated by others without even realizing that he was being used. According to Bouterse, Brunswijk was forced to launch the attacks yesterday because of the expiration of two [word indistinct] of a memorandum he gave to the government to which the latter did not react. Obviously, he did not benefit from the ultimatum, said Bouterse.